

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1866

For Sale.

8,000 wt. of first quality COFFEE, entitled to drawback.
NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Fells Point.

July 25.

Just Received

Per ship Margaret, Beny Eder, from Portland, 5000 lbs. of dried and smoked SALMON, in barrels, in excellent order.

8 bbls. N. E. RUM, for sale by
JOHN BUFFUM,
84, Bowly's wharf.

July 25.

To Let,

A TWO STORY Brick HOUSE, with every convenience, and Stabling and Garden attached thereto, situate in Howard-street, one door from the corner of German-street. Possession given on the 6th of August. Terms will be pleasing to a good tenant. Apply to
JOHN M. DOSH,
No. 41, South Charles street.

July 25.

Charles C. Egerton

Has imported in the ship Robert, from Bordeaux, and offers for sale
688 lbs. of Choice Champagne of the vintage of 1799
491 lbs. of Choice Champagne of 1800
201 lbs. of Choice Champagne of 1801
25 lbs. of Grapes white Wine
21 lbs. of white Wine-Vinegar.

Table Linen, Remes Thread, wide Mor-
tars,
34 Brims, Beam Handkerchiefs, Mock do.
Sewing do.
Froaders, Cloak, Linen and Silk
Stockings—The whole entitled to drawback.

July 26.

Plaster of Paris.

THE Superior has just received per schooner Mary, Joshua Merrill, master, about 15 tons PLASTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality, which is now on hand, and for sale by
JOHN MEADON,

W.H.O. WILL SELL
The said Schooner
M A R Y,
Burthen 140 tons, one year
old, co. right fitted and ready
to receive a cargo. If not sold in all this week
she will take freight for any eastern port of the
United States.
July 25.

For Amsterd m,

The Ship
FLORENZO,
Captain William Cushman.
Who sail in all next week—
A cargo of high quality of tobacco, and some
coffee in bags, or articles of small bulk, will
be taken on freight. Apply to
JOHN BOLTE, Ship-Broker.

July 26.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 28th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, at the
Court-house, at the corner of Second and
Third streets, will be sold on 2, 4 and 6
months credit.

A valuable piece of GROUND, on the Old
York road, opposite to the summer residence
of Doctor Anken, on which is a house some and
convenient two story brick Dwelling House,
with stable on houses there to, now occupied
by the owner, Mr. James Jones, who will show
the several improvements and conveniences to
those inclined to purchase.

July 26.

Sale by Auction.

A Variety of hands in HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c. being the property of a
gentleman lately gone to Europe, will be sold
by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.
at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. George and Jacob
Potts warehouse at the upper end of Baltimore-
street, opposite to the dwelling of Edward
Harris, Esq.

Among which are,
Satin Wood, Card and Tea Tables, Fire
Screens, Mahogany Side Board, Dining Tables,
Be seats, an elegant set of Knife Cases, a
handsome collection of Prints, in gilt frames,
and a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

July 26.

NANKEENS.

A FEW bales short Yellow NANKEENS,
entitled to drawback, just received for sale by
A. M. ULLOH,
81, Market street;

Who is on hand.
A great variety of plain and fancy Mulmuls,
Linos, Colonades and Book Muslins, with a
general assortment of other seasonable DRY
GOODS.

Also,
A handsome new GIG, which will be sold
low if applied for soon.

July 25.

LOST

YESTERDAY, a small red MOROCCO
POCKET BOOK, supposed to be near
Market and Calvert streets, containing one Five
Dollar Note, and an order on Captain Emory
Dawson for five dollars, and sundry other
papers of no use to any but the proprietor.
Whoever finds the same will be entitled to the
five dollars on their leaving the book and other
papers at this office.

JOHN GREGG & CO.
No 78, Pratt street
H. B. The name of the owner, D. Marshall,
will be found in the book and papers.

July 24.

Was Found,

ON Wednesday last, a sum of MONEY.
The owner may have it by proving the same—
Apply to
W. C. THOMPSON,
No. 4, Centre-Market.

July 23.

THE MURDER OF PIERCE.

We have copied from the papers of London, both ministerial and anti-ministerial—whigs and Tories—Foxites and Pittites—their several observations and notions on the cruel outrage perpetrated by Whitty in the royal English ship Leander. The American public may judge of the dispositions of the English government, and of the parties in and out of power, by these publications, and they will, it is painful but necessary to say, find nothing in them which bears the least token of respect for our independence or the love of justice itself; those papers lament for their own sakes that we should be incensed, but there is not a single sentiment uttered which carries the idea of justice towards the U. S. or of indignation for the injury—the insult and the murder.

That truth, so much insisted on by the enemies of reform, and so much apprehended by all who thrive upon the misfortunes and wrongs of society, that truth so constantly regarded by moralists in guarding against the approaches of vice—that the commission of one innovation is only the excuse or the temptation to the commission of another—this truth has never been more fatally exemplified, than in the progression of the British government in the commission of crimes and outrage against other nations. Every year from the commencement of the French revolution to the present day, the disregard of the law of nations—the rights of neutrals, and even of justice, national honor and good faith, has been more conspicuous and intolerable.

That our readers may at one view be satisfied on the extremes to which the outrage and disregard of universal law and justice, the government of England has proceeded, we shall not go back to the well known menaces of the English government against Gen. Pichegru, and Gen. Drouot, to drive them from their neutrality; nor to the corruption practised by her ambassadors and consuls here, in order to drag the nation into war.

We shall take two facts—and the murder of Pierce shall be one of them; the other shall be a case of murder in the same way, but under circumstances even less heinous and atrocious—which occurred during our own revolution.

In the New Annual Register, for 1781, page 97—under the head "principal occurrences," will be found the following article—

"Nov. 19.—On Saturday last, William Townsend, late lieutenant of the Rover privateer of Bristol, was executed at Execution Dock, for the wilful murder of captain Giacomo Silvestri, of the Victoria, a Venetian ship, by ordering a gun to be fired into the vessel which killed the captain. He acknowledged the gun to have been fired by his order, but without the least intention to kill any body. He behaved with great penitence."

This is the case which we oppose to that of Pierce—the circumstances of his murder need not be recapitulated—it is known to the nation; and national character, honor, and independence, call for equal and exact justice.

Look at the mode in which the murder of Pierce is treated in the English prints—it is called "an affair that happened"—and the expressions of national indignation are called "the fervor of faction which is upon subsiding"—it is compared to the "popular fury of Marat and his associates in Paris when the revolutionary frenzy was high."

But let the American reader look back to the case we have just stated of the murder of the Venetian mariner in the same way—and compare the cases.

In the case of the Venetian, the vessel carried a neutral flag.

In the case of the American, the vessel carried a neutral flag.

The Venetian was on the high seas.

The American was within the jurisdiction of the United States, in our own waters, and within a few yards of our own shores.

The murderer of the Venetian had a royal commission, or letter of marque.

The murderer of the American had a royal commission in a royal ship of the royal navy of England.

In the case of the Venetian, we find no account of any other than the one fatal shot.

In the case of the murdered American, we find that there were several shots.

The Venetian is not said to have attended to any signal.

The American had actually come to and was waiting to hear what the English ship wished to say, when she was fired into, and the captain's brother at the helm, killed—wantonly fired at and murdered.

If the English press has become as debased as its government has increased in shameful disregard of the law of nations—

it must be confessed, that the manner in which the papers in the United States, which are usually considered as in the pay of the English consuls and agents—the scandalous manner in which those papers treat our national government, affords the English printers too deplorable an example—on that melancholy occasion, when all the nation without discrimination of party, felt the outrage to humanity, to national dignity, and to our insular independence, the English prints gave an example of scandalous levity; and sarcasm was indulged by an English print at New-York, which they have copied, and too closely imitated; when our own prints indulge in contempt of our country—the execration of foreign hostility and contumely indeed abates; but we cannot avoid indulging in the expression of our abhorrence and detestation of the cold blooded baseness that spurs the character of our country, the honor of a free press,

and even with the sorrows of the afflicted relatives of the murdered citizen, and makes American independence the scoff of domestic wretches and foreign enemies.

It remains to be seen whether America is as much respected as an independent nation now as Venice was in 1781—time must unfold this truth—and as we shall look to the issue, we shall not fail to notice and to bring it before the American people.

LONDON, May 21.

It appears by the American papers that a very great sensation has been excited in the United States by an occurrence which lately happened there, but the accounts are so disfigured by party prejudice, that little reliance can be placed upon them. In the end of April the Leander, capt. in Whitty, cruising off Sandy Hook, fired at several American coasting vessels to bring them to. One of these, the sloop Richard, appearing to disobey the signal, after an interval of several minutes a shot was fired, & the ball killed one John Pierce, a hand on board the vessel. A deposition on the subject has been made by Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop. This man, brother of him who was killed, deposes, that "when he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile from the beach, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship with two tiers of guns, supposed to be the Leander; that one of the said shot struck about fifty yards ahead of the said vessel, and the other went nearly over her; upon which the sloop returned to his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship, and struck the vessel and quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm named John Pierce." &c.

This deposition is confirmed by Hazziah Pratt, master of another coaster.

The Richard, however arrived at New York, and the body of Pierce being landed, the popular feelings as may naturally be supposed, was violently inflamed. They carried the body about in procession, and seized a quantity of provisions intended for the British ships on the station, and carried them off to the Arm House. Persons of a superior class entered into the sentiments of the lower orders; and it was resolved by the corporation of N. Y. to give Pierce a public funeral, for the sake of still further rousing the indignation of the populace. The mayor immediately transmitted an account of the transaction to the president, and at various meetings violent resolutions were adopted. To crown all, a bill of indictment for murder was found by the grand jury against captain Whitty by name.

The detention of several American vessels by the British ships on that station, happening at this time, has increased the discontent.

This affair is of so delicate a nature, & so much involves the character of a meritorious officer, that we ought to be cautious of prejudging it upon the materials before us. There can be no doubt, however, that the shots from the Leander were fired to make the Richard bring to. There even appears evidence from Pierce's own deposition, that he did not mean to obey. He says, indeed that after the two first shots he rounded to his vessel, he nevertheless made his escape, and it will turn out that he never meant to come to, or made any shew of intending it.

Another question is, how far British ships of war could be entitled forcibly to bring to any American vessel, within a quarter of a mile of her own shore, but perhaps, here also the deposition of captain Pierce ought to be received with allowance.

The American papers complain loudly, as if the port of New-York were actually blockaded; a misrepresentation being, we suppose, to the accidental presence of the Leander and Cambrian, because there cannot be the smallest right claimed, or pretence urged for blockading that port in any thing like a technical sense of the word. A number of vessels are said to have been stopped and examined, and several detained & sent to Halifax; a proof that it is not without reason that such acts are committed; because no one can suppose that British officers commanding ships of war, would do so without instructions, and without good right, seeing they must know the responsibility upon which they act, and the certain punishment that would overtake them if they compromised the character of their country by wanton vexations and unauthorised aggressions. It cannot, for a moment, be supposed, therefore, that any thing which has been done, has taken place without due consideration, and the most unquestionable title. The matter must be investigated, and no doubt the captains of the British ships of war will then appear fully justified. The latest letters from New York mention that the Leander & Cambrian had quitted that coast.

It is fortunate the above disagreeable incident did not occur during the sitting of congress, when it would have proved so useful to the purposes of the violent party. The popular effervescence will soon subside; and the affair being coolly & dispassionately examined by the two governments, will not be suffered to influence the other objects of discussion between them.

BOSTON, July 21.

From England.—The ship George Washington, Daniels, has arrived at Salem, from Falmouth, (Eng.) she left that place on the 11th June, (the same day the Packet which has arrived

at New-York failed) and states, that all Prussian subjects, then in England, were imprisoned; that bread of every kind, was becoming scarce and dear; that a Boston vessel, with flour, which had been detained, was cleared, and the cargo sold at 16 dollars per barrel. Capt. D. also informs, that a great many American vessels were carried in; but most of them cleared immediately. Nothing had transpired respecting the negotiation going on between the British government and Mr. Munroe.

CHARLESTON, July 16.

Gun boat No. 2, Lieutenant Izard, arrived yesterday morning, in 40 days from Gibraltar. Having completely adjusted our differences with all the Barbary powers, the U. States armed vessels have been ordered to quit their station in the Mediterranean, and return to America.

The following squadron failed from Gibraltar on the 4th June, for the U. States.

Frigate Effex, Commodore Rogers,
Brig Vixen, Captain Cox,
Bomb ketch Spitfire, Lieut. Hunt,
Bomb ketch Vengeance, Lieut. Smith,
Cutter Hornet, Lieutenant Crane,
Gun Boat No. 2, Lieutenant Izard,
No. 3, Lieut. McGrath,
No. 4, Lieut. Hauley,
No. 5, Lieut. Harrison,
No. 6, Lieut. Lawrence,
No. 8, Lieut. Heron,
No. 9, Lieut. Elvert,
No. 10, Lieut. Sinclair.

Commodore Rogers parted company the night after failing, leaving the squadron under charge of capt. Cox, of the Vixen. Lieutenant Izard lost sight of the fleet on the 7th of June, lat. 34. 43, long. 15. All the Gun Boats are ordered for this port.

The brig Argus, Lieutenant Hull, & Sven, Lieutenant Smith, failed from Gibraltar for Norfolk on the 2d of June.

The frigate Constitution, captain Campbell, was left at Gibraltar, where she was to remain for some time. The Nautilus, Lieut. Evans, was going in when the squadron failed. The prize prize Lieut. Porter, had been sent to Tripoli with dispatches.

The brig Huer, capt. Dent, arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th of June, from L'Orient and failed on the 3d for Malta.

No political intelligence of any consequence is received by the arrival of No. 2. The little fortresses of Gaeta, near Naples, still held out, and the garrison under command of the gallant Prince Heise, bid defiance to the French army. Early in May, an attempt was made to bombard from sea. For this purpose the French collected a fleet of one floop of war, two brigs, and five gun-boats...these were taken in with in the night, by the British frigate Syrus, of 36 guns, who immediately attacked them...the floop of war sustained a sharp contest, but was compelled to strike...the rest of the squadron made off. The frigate with her prize had arrived at Malta...both vessels were much shattered.

July 17.

Gun-Boat No. 8, Lieut. Hanadan, and No. 6, Lieut. Laurence, arrived at this port yesterday from the Mediterranean. The squadron had touched at Madeira, from whence they failed on the 13th of June...These two vessels parted from the squadron on the next night after failing.

Died, suddenly, on the 6th of June, on board the U. S. bomb ketch Vengeance, Mr. Simon Smith, midshipman. Mr. S. was one of the American prisoners in Tripoli, and was on his return to Rhode Island, of which state he was a native.

Died, at Syracuse, in April last, Lieut. Seth Cartef, commander of Gun-Boat No. 10...a native of Rhode Island; and Mr. Brent, midshipman on board the U. S. cutter Hornet.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the British had by consent of the King of Naples, taken possession of Syracuse in Sicily.

Lord Collingwood with seven sail of the line, was blockading Cadiz...several British ships of war were lying at Gibraltar.

Died at Syracuse, in February last, Lieut. Joseph Maxwell, of the U. S. Navy.

GIBRALTAR, May 21.

The following particulars of a most brilliant achievement performed by his Majesty's frigate Sirius, captain Prowse, on the coast of Italy, have been received from an officer on board the frigate, and may be depended upon. We publish them without comments: no praise can heighten the merit which the bare unadorned account bespeaks in the gallant commander and his brave crew.
H. M. S. Sirius, April 26, 1806.

"On Thursday, April 17, we gained information from a vessel we boarded at sea, that a French national squadron, consisting of one ship, three brigs, one bomb-ard, and five heavy gun-vessels, had

sailed that morning from Civita Vecchia. We immediately made sail in chase of them, and at 4 o'clock, had the pleasure of seeing them from our mast-head, and cleared ship for action; at 6 o'clock, saw them very plain from our deck, under easy sail, and apparently determined to wait our attack; at half past 6 they hove to, and at 7 we commenced action on both sides within pistol shot; at 8, observed several of the enemy's vessels much damaged, and running in for the land, we still in close action with the ship and three brigs; at a quarter past 9, the ship ceased firing, and hailed us to say she had struck.

I am sorry that we could not take possession of some other vessels, the night being so very dark, and our ship very much crippled and close to the land. However, we have given them something to remember us. The ship is the Bergeret, and now with us at Malta. They mounted in the whole 93 guns, and 661 men, which you will see by the list of them I send you. I can assure you we found enough to do with the whole of them; for the water was so smooth that all their guns told; & for a frigate, like the Sirius, of 36 guns, and only 280 men, to have 93 guns, and 661 men against her, it was serious indeed. Capt. Prowse has lost his nephew, Mr. Adair, a very fine youth; his brother was killed on board the Victory with Lord Nelson; he was captain of the mates. I am sorry to say that we had 9 killed & 29 wounded; the enemy had 50 killed & wounded.

Names of enemy's vessels who engaged his majesty's frigate Sirius, off Rome, Thursday night, April 27.

Ship La Bregere (commodore) 170 men, 18 twelve pounders, 1 thirty two pound carronades.

Brig La Ville, 110 men, 18 9 pounders, 2 thirty six pound carronades.

Brig La Liguria, 72 men, 12 nine pounders.

Bombard La Victoire, 70 men, twelve pounders, and two 68 pound carronades.

Cutter, La Goulette, 37 men, 4 6 pounders, 1 thirty six pound carronade.

Gun vessel La Jaque, 53 men, 4 four pounders, 1 thirty six pound carronade.

Gun vessel La Goulette, 36 men, 4 four pounders, 1 thirty six pound carronade.

Gun vessel La Providence, 49 men, 4 four pounders, 1 thirty six pound carronade.

Total, 661 men, 93 guns & carronades.

H. M. frigate Sirius—280 36 guns.

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

U. States, vs. Cal. Smith—(Continued.)
Friday morning, July 22. The court met pursuant to adjournment; present, Judge Tallmage.

JURORS SWORN.

John Sullivan, John A. Forte
John Rulhove, junr., James Masterton
Lewis C. Ammersly, Schuyler Livingston
Comdt. Babcock, Henry Patton
John P. Eff, George Forman
Comdt. Hoyt, Augustus Wyncoop

The district Attorney opened the case. He stated that the defendant was arraigned under an act of Congress passed in 1794, entitled "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." The fifth section of this act, which he read to the jury, ordains, "that if any person shall, with intent to injure the territory of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years." The duration of the act was originally limited to two years, but it has since been made perpetual.

Having traced the origin and progress, and explained the object of the expedition, namely, the invasion of Carracas, the territory of a nation with whom we are at peace, the District-Attorney announced on the enormity of the offence with which the defendant stood charged, and the difficulties in which such enterprises were calculated to involve the United States. Speaking of Miranda, as connected with the accusation against the defendant, he represented him as a native of Carracas, the territory of Spain, in whose military service he had been—Miranda, he said, had also distinguished himself in the revolutionary armies of France, whence, however, in disgrace, he had passed over to England, where, under the auspices of that government, he had planned the hostile expedition, and in December 1804 arrived in the United States to carry it into effect. The Jury would perceive that an expedition of the nature of the one in question, was extremely audacious and altogether incompatible with the peace and sovereignty of the United States. Government alone can determine on war and peace, and when the nation is at peace with a foreign power no individual citizen could pretend to the right of waging war against it. With regard to the defendant, he would lay before the Jury testimony to prove, first, that he had begun and set on foot within the territory of the United States a military ex-

Times.